# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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7TH YEAR......NO. 319

#### AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

HOFELE'S OLYMPIC-FATINITZA. Matinee PARK THEATRE-PRITZ IN THELAND. Matines AQUARIUM-H. M. S. PINAFORE, Matines. AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-PRENCH FLATS. Matines ACADEMY OF MUSIC-IL TROVATORE MATINER. WALLACK'S THEATRE-OUR GIRLS. Matinee. NIBLO'S THEATRE-ENGRANTMENT. Matinee.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE-THE TOURISTS. Matinee GRAND OPERA HOUSE-RUY BLAS. Matinee. STANDARD THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matines. DALY'S THEATRE-WIVES Matinos. THALIA THEATRE\_DER SRECADET. Matinee LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS-Matinee. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE-PINAFORE. Matinee. PIFTH AVENUE-THE PICTURE. ABERLE'S-SAVED FROM THE WRECK. Matines. GERMANIA THEATRE-WOLTHARTICE FRAUES. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS Matinee. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-VARIETY. COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER. Matinee KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM-CURIOSITI STEINWAY HALL-MIRZA SCHAPPY MATINER. CHICKERING HALL-DICKERS MORNINGS MATINES ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN-PINAPORE. Mating

# WITH SUPPLEMENT

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879. Advertisers are respectfully requested to hand in their advertisements previous to eight o'clock in the evening to insure proper classification.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be partly cloudy and slightly cooler, with rains in the early portion. To-morrow it will be cooler and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- Stocks were ac tive and recorded a decided advance in prices. Money on call ruled at 6 to 7 per cent, closing at the former rate. Government securities were quiet and firm, State bonds were dull and railways very active and strong. Exchange was quiet and unchanged.

THE MODERN PICKWICK CLUB-Our Board

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS are not exactly a happy family. See an article on another page entitled "The Fight for the Spoils."

OUR SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS Want a new building. Would it not be wiser to get half a dozen additional schoolhouses first?

THE CANVASS of the New York county vote promises to be a long and tedious one, the natural consequence of scratching and bolting.

THE NEW STEAM PILOT BOAT seems destined to create a regular breeze. Her owners have evidently named their vessel the Hercules because of the opposition to be met.

A SLIP ON THE SIDEWALK cost the city ten thousand dollars yesterday for damages sustained by a citizen. This is a case where the ounce of prevention would be the cheapest.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.-The Midland Railroad, running from New York to Oswego, which cost twenty-six million dollars, sold yesterday for four million six hundred thousand dollars.

THE MAN who dreamed that the end of the world was due yesterday is no doubt a good deal wiser to-day. We shall probably have a good many Presidential elections before the

earth is snuffed out. THOSE PROPLE who are clamoring for a re duction of our regular army to a skeleton will no doubt be alarmed at the announcement that the State National Guard has an effective strength of over twenty thousand.

ENGLAND'S BUGABOO, Fenianism, is again frightening her statesmen. It is now asserted that the "Brotherhood" in America have offered arms to the Irish tenant farmers to enable them to resist their landlords. None are so easily frightened as those who wish to be.

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE is set by the residents of Harlem, for they are taking active steps to secure five cent fares on the elevated roads at all hours of the day or night. The movement should be taken up by every ward in the city, for in no other way can the people obtain an adequate return for the valuable frauchises granted the rapid transit companies. "Cheap fares" is a good rallying cry.

THURLOW WEED is eighty-two to-day. The old gentleman is as fond of political struggles as ever, though we have outlived the Albany Regency. What changes have occurred since those days! Slavery disappeared amid the smoke of cannon; cotton is no longer king, and "booms" are all the rage. Peace and plenty bless the nation and gold comes over the sea. Politicians rave over bloody shirts, shotgun policies and a solid South. We no longer cry Tippecanoe and Tyler too," nor do we have Hunkers, Whigs or Barnburners. Mr. Weed at fourscore is still active, and finds himself honored by his fellow citizens, as he deserves

THE WEATHER .- The barometer is very much below the mean from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, except on the New England and South Atlantic coasts. A centre of disturbance is moving slowly over the lake regions toward the St. Lawrence Valley, attended by strong winds on its eastern margin and rains. It is likely to develop considerable energy as it approaches Nova Scotia, where the high area will tend to retard its progress for a few days. Rain fell throughout the lake regions, central valleys, Middle Atlantic and New England States. The weather was cloudy in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and clear in the Northwest. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Northwest, but has remained nearly stationary in the other sections of the country. The winds have been brisk to strong in the lake regions and fresh elsewhere. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be partly cloudy and slightly cooler, with rains in the early portion. To-morrow it will be cooler and fair.

The Republican Party-General Grant's "Message" as Read Between the

The reception of General Grant in Chiago has some features which will be as reeable to all American citizens. The tonors paid to all American citizens. The the ex-President in retpuling from his Eastern trip and to Southor Bayard on his return from a European journey are in no sense politice. The American people, sense politice. The American people, without roard to party, show their general good seling toward their public men in the welcomes. We are glad to see it, becanse it relieves our politics of bitterness and passion, and shows other nations that a democrat can appreciate the greatness of a republican soldier and a republican the patriotism of a democratic Senator when soldier and Senator have done well for the country.

The speech of General Grant, which, according to a reporter, "he deliberately drew from his pocket in manuscript," has several features of interest. The General comes back a better American than when he went away. He calls attention to the fact that our country is so rich that generations must pass before we are compelled to consider those problems of national subsistence which disturb the older nations. These, however, are obvious reflections which occur to every American who goes abroad. The noticeable point in the General's address is his allusion to the Southern question. We are at the close of a fierce and passionate campaign. That campaign has been marked with republican victories. The leaders of the republican party, beginning with Mr. Evarts, Mr. Blaine and Mr. Conkling, made this campaign upon sectional issues, urging upon Northern men to vote as they did after the fall of Fort Sumter-to vote in passion. If we understand the policy of these republican leaders it was to carry this issue into the election for the Presidency; to keep alive sectional hatreds and animosities toward the South: to revive the war feeling, in the hope that a gust of passion and hatred might sweep them into power. While Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Evarts

and their fellow statesmen stand before the country as the champions of sectionalism General Grant suddenly proclaims himself as conservative among conservative republicans. He is proud that he is an American citizen—that he enjoys "a common heritage" with the South. He asks the South to feel with him an "equal pride" in their citizenship. He compliments the leaders of the Confederacy as men "who fought, and fought bravely." He contends that they have "equal claims with ourselves in the greatness of our great and common country." At the same time while General Grant is making these deliberate declarations we have leading Confederates going out of their way to pay him honor. Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, compliments General Grant "for his generous, magnanimous and patriotic sentiments expressed to the ex-Confederates at San Francisco." General Longstreet, Lee's chief lieutenant, welcomes "the great American soldier-statesman." Even Robert Toombs, although he is ready to try the war over again and proclaims "death to the Union," sends his "personal congratulations" to General Grant. These are only straws, to be sure, but they indicate the possibility of great changes in the campaign for the Presidency. Even taking General Grant at his word, and believing that he will not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the nomination, his pershirt," "stalwart" wing of the republican party and antagonizing the most distinguished and eloquent statesmen in that

party cannot but have a profound effect. While we note, therefore, with pleasure the declarations of public men like General Grant and Senator Bayard in behalf of harmony and peace, it is painful to turn to the views of as distinguished a man as Senator Carpenter. The Senator, through the convenient medium of a reporter, has been alarming the country on the subject of democratic usurpation. It almost makes one's hair stand on end to contemplate the future as it is seen by Senator Carpenter. To his mind there are conspiracies everywhere and frauds and treason against the public peace. Kellogg is to be ousted from the Senate to complete the "solid South." The democrats are to disfranchise some one State, "California or Pennsylvania," "upon the slightest pretence, real or manufactured." They have already taken one step in this direction by the unseating of Mr. Bisbee, of Florida." This will give them the control of the House by States. They can then make their own President. It will be their last chance, the Senator says, because the increase in the Western Representatives from the next census will give the Northwest the preponderance of political power. A more gloomy prospect it would be impossible to imagine. But to suppose the combination of treachery and treason necessary to bring about this result possible is to concede the worthlessness of American institutions. We will do the democratic party the justice to believe that they will not take any victory that does not come to them by the operation of law. Wise and conservative as Mr. Hayes has proved in the Presidential chair, his administration has never recovered from the fact that he is the choice of the minority of the American people. Even when doing his best for all sections Mr. Hayes has been compelled to stagger under this burden. The wise men of the democratic party would not care to elect a President who would go into office with the resentment of conservative people against him. He would be hamstrung by power secured by a violation of the popular will. Whether the democrats or the republicans elect the President it is important for the country-for our self-respect at home and our good name abroad-that the election should be honorably conducted and that the people should have the fullest and freest opportunity of expressing their

will. It is important also that the issues

of the campaign should be wholesome,

a revival of sectional animosities, nor an attempt to exalt one section of the country above another. There are many living questions in our politics, the decision of which concerns all classes and all sections.

Our hope is that the conservative words of the two statesmen who have returned home from long journeys-the republican ex-President and the democratic Senator-will be weighed by the passionate men of both parties. It would be well for the intolerant republicans, who believe in fighting the attles of the war over again in every campaign, if they would unite with General Grant in his aspirations for a common country and justice for all. It would be well for the violent democrats if they saw in political success the peace and glory of the Union which are so earnestly desired by Senator Bayard.

The Last Fight of the Huascar-

Few chronicles of modern warfare surpas the story of the battle of the iron-clad Huascar, of the Peruvian navy, with several Chilean vessels, for its exhibition of desperate gallantry. From the first the Peruvian was hopelessly overmatched, but he fought to the last gasp. Early in the combat the ship was so crippled in her steering gear as to become unmanageable, and as she thus floated at the mercy of the waves the Chileans easily kept on the safe side of her, and with their enormous weight of metal simply hammered her to pieces. And those on board the doomed ship, officers and men, went through their part of the performance with a heroism that could not be surpassed in any navy. Indeed, the maritime nations who are fondest of referring to the desperate stories of their naval history might be proud to add to their records a tale like that of the Huascar. Spaniards, and, least of all, South American Spaniards, have not been regarded as the sort of men likely to fight in this way on the sea; but it will not take many fights like this to establish their fame. There are some names in the report, however, such as Grau and MacMahon, which seem to imply that all the heroes were not men of pure Spanish blood.

#### Convict Labor.

The interstate committee of legislators who have been considering the various phases of convict labor adjourned on Thursday with the assurance to the public that they would present to their several legislatures the facts they had gathered with a view to the remedy of existing evils. The prevailing system of hiring out convicts to the highest bidder was the principal subject of discussion, and the points given in the order under which the Massachusetts committee was appointed, published in yesterday's HERALD, indicate the various questions at issue. With one exception they refer exclusively to the economic interests of the community, but the exception alluded to has an ethical importance that should not be hidden by material interests; besides, it affects the general prosperity and security to a degree that legislators never seem to realize. We refer to the question of the effect of contract labor upon the reformation of the convict. Most of our penal institutions are professedly reformatory. The statement may provoke a smile on the strength of what observing men know of the moral condition of discharged convicts; but law and sentiment assert the theory. If they did not our system of punishment would not be a whit in advance of the ways of the barbarous nations of two centuries ago.

What are the reformatory influences procriminals? Punishment always, generally chaplain, and sometimes a library-only these, and nothing more. What are the influences, besides the perverted nature of the prisoners, that oppose these? A great many, but in many States the worst is the contract labor system, by which the men are placed practically, body and soul, under the control of contractors who consider themselves charged only with the duty of getting the greatest possible quantity of labor for the smallest possible pay. The mechanic or laboring man in the city, with every incentive that love and necessity can offer, is seldom or never seen to work as hard as the inmates of many a prison are compelled to do, yet the latter has absolutely no recreation or relaxation but what he gets from food and sleep, while all his surroundings tend to lessen his laboring capacity by depressing his spirits. A contractor determines how much per day a man should do of a certain kind of work, and the rule is uniform, regardless of the condition of the prisoner. provided he is not excused on account of sickness. If the work is not done the prisoner must be punished-not for his own good, not for an actual offence, not for the benefit of the State or community, but solely that the contractor shall not suffer a few cents in pocket. If a more brutalizing system has ever existed in penal institutions history has kept silence about it. For nearly a quarter of a century the civilized world has sorrowed over the prison sufferings of Jean Valjean, who went into jail a tender hearted youth and emerged a hardened criminal, but many a New York convict suffers more severely and unnecessarily than the hero of "Les Misérables."

What is the economic result of this submission of the State to contractors, and the consequent intensifying of every bad habit of the convict, is not hard to imagine. The loss to which a professional criminal subjects the State cannot be made good by the labor of half a dozen honest men, for the expenses of trials, incarcerations, &c., are but a small part of the total. Many of them leave families of paupers behind them, while every one of them who lives by his profession wastes many times as much as he uses. A pickpocket steals a watch worth two hundred dollars and sells it for twenty; a burglar gets for his share of a house robbery about one-tenth as much as will have to be expended in replacing the stolen articles. The community loses at this rate by many a rascal who might have been reformed in prison had not an itch for the semblance of economy turned the man over to a set of taskmasters whose system would ruin any honest mechanic and can do nothing for a living, national; not appeals to passion nor | bad man but make him worse.

#### After the Battle.

It is the sombre Macbeth who said that the time was when the brains were out the man was dead. The time was when the elections were over the people ceased to talk about the elections. Banners were taken down, the polls were closed, the excited statesmen slept off the effects of prolonged anxiety, political enemies met and became friends again and business resumed its normal condition. Unfortunately, we have now a series of controversies arising out of the last election which threaten to become as exciting as the canvass itself. Here is the horny-handed Barney Biglin and the kid-gloved George Bliss quarrelling over the divine right of bolting. The ex-President of the Irish Republic, Commander-in-Chief and Generalissimo William R. Roberts, having been denied by the people of New York the privilege of hanging those of his fellow citizens adjudged worthy of that courtesy, insists upon having a new election. Mr O'Callaghan, the distinguished Limerick statesman, from an uptown district, has been denounced as a Judas by the revolutionary Danton of the democracy, John B.

All this is deplorable! The election is over, and why should we not have peace? Let the chiefs of the factions retire to their ordinary avocations. Barney Biglin can take his shovel and pick and resume his labor. Stout-hearted Irishman that he is, he believes that an honest day's work is the best contribution to his country's good. The kid-gloved George Bliss can retire to his velvet-cushioned library and give the winter evenings to chess and Wagner's music and Horace, Commander-in-Chief Roberts can do nothing better than to develop his scheme for the enfranchisement of Ireland. We can think of no occupation that would do the General more good and the people less harm. It would develop his mind. It is a vast, comprehensive, endless scheme, and if Captain General Roberts will only sit right down and apply his gigantic brain to it New York will have rest. As for the Limerick states man, Mr. O'Callaghan, he is not a Judas but a good, honest, true Irishman, of royal descent. As for Haskin, we fear there is no keeping him quiet. The blood of Danton is in his veins.

#### The Coppers Case.

Denis Coppers bought a burial plot in Calvary Cemetery, in which was room for four graves, and intended that it should be his place of final rest on earth and that his family should be buried there with him. His mother actually was buried there, but when Denis himself was brought over objections were made by persons in charge of the cemetery. Denis was a Freemason, and the rules of the cemetery are that such persons cannot be buried there. Some noise was made over the case at the time; it was freely discussed by people generally and it went to the courts for settlement. It has been decided in the Supreme Court of the State now that Denis Coppers must be buried in the ground which in his lifetime he purchased for his grave; that the custodians of the graveyard have sold the plot, accepted the purchase money and in all needful ways completed a contract of sale, and cannot at this late hour get up and propose new conditions as impediments to such a use of the land as was contemplated when it was purchased. As this is common sense the public ought to be glad that it is also law. Our courts do not take into consideration the peculiar attributes and qualities that consecration imparts not comprehend consecration. As the State is effectively divorced from the Church the courts have no ecclesiastical eyes. They view the purchase of a grave. therefore, as they would view the purchase of any other piece of land-as a mere contract-and they interpret the entanglements of a contract without prejudice from religious conceptions. It will not be easy, perhaps, for the religious corporation involved to content itself under this judgment, and it may appeal; but the decision is likely to be the same everywhere, and if the Church is to have a remedy it must be by strictly ecclesiastical methods.

# The Toombs Boom.

We trust that our readers will not be alarmed by the despatch sent by General Toombs to Chicago in reference to "the death of the Union." General Toombs is a frank, eccentric person, who holds a position in the South something like Wendell Phillips in the North-doing what he pleases, saying what he pleases, nobody disliking him and nobody caring particularly what his opinions are, except that they are trank, fresh, original and generally amusing.

General Toombs is in no position to speak for the Southern people on any subject, and an effort to quote any of his freaks a an exponent of public opinion would do the South great injustice.

### Murderers' Rights.

Murderers have some rights, even on the scaffold. One of them is the right to be hanged skilfully. Otherwise there are unequal degrees in their punishment. A man whose hanging is botched is tortured before he is killed, and this exceeds the sentence of the court. That is what occurred at the harging of the two murderers at Lebanon, Pa., yesterday. The Sheriff, an inexperienced officer in such business, undertook to swing them off together on one gallows, and built the machine so unskilfully that when he touched the spring the drop would not work and the crossbeam above their heads was displaced, and the wretches were obliged to stand trembling on the platform, with the nooses on their necks, until the apparatus could be adjusted. The interval necessary for the purpose is estimated by the Sheriff's apologists at one minute. But who can measure the agony which it is possible to concentrate into less time than that? Let anybody, who wishes to test it as near as may be, take a watch and while counting sixty beats of the second-hand imagine himself in the situation described.

Why not execute the penalty of death the process of electricity, which is as sure as it is swift? It is an impartial process, dealing death instantaneously and vindicating murderers' rights by exempting them from unlawful torture.

#### The Probable Effect.

The news that the imperial government of Germany proposes to enlarge its army will have a depressing effect on Europe One of the results of this movement will be to increase the emigration of Germans to America. What with the distress in Ireland, the agitation and depression in business in England and the uneasy political situation in Germany, compared with our own prosperity, it would not surprise us to see the emigration to the United States larger next year than it has been for a long time.

### Will Mr. Blaine Go South?

Here it is nearly the middle of November, and the Louisiana election is to be held on the 2d of December, and the Louisiana republicans are shouting lustily for help from the North, and not a single Northern republican speaker has gone down to help carry a State which only awaits their appearance to go republican.

What is the matter? Can it be true that the republican chiefs are nursing the solid South for next year? Do they want Louisians to go democratic, so as to use her as an example and awful warning in 1880? It looks very much as though that was their purpose; but do they imagine the American people are a set of fools, or that they do not read the newspapers?

Why does not Mr. Blaine go to New Orleans and make one of his rattling speeches? Mr. Conkling has malarial fever, and is, of course, out of the field. But why should not Secretary Sherman run down to Louisiana for a week or two? or General Garfield? or Secretary Evarts? or Governor Foster? or Senator Hoar? or any other of a dozen republican great men, any two of whom, if they would canvass the State for two weeks, could carry it for the republicans? It will not do for you, next year, gentlemen, to talk about the solid South, when your own efforts this year would break the Southern line. There has been a rumor that Mr. Blaine was thinking of a journey to New Orleans. We should like to hear that this rumor is correct. Mr. Blaine's appearance in a Southern State, and particularly in Louisiana at this time, would be a very important and fruitful political event; and Mr. Blaine ought to be shrewd enough to know this.

#### The Pire in Cannon Street.

The catastrophe in Cannon street is in some respects more lamentable than even the ordinary tenement house fire, which is always bad enough. There is apparently ample reason to believe that it was not a piece of blind mischance, but one of those savage tragedies of cupidity-a conflagration contrived for the sake of insurance. It originated in the wretched apartment of a tailor, who, with his whole family, was away that night, and who had seven hundred dollars' insurance on his furniture, though enough remains of his apartment and its contents to prove that it was practically stripped of all articles of value. An insurance of that sum on an empty apartment is a fact worthy all the attention it has received from the authorities. Fires of incendiary origin in tenement houses are not uncommon, and perhaps always have the same motive. If the full penalty of the law for arson were inflicted in a case like this it might have a good effect, for it would prove to even the most ardently speculative spirit that this way of making money is not a profitable Assistant Paymas adventure. There was, of course, a fire escape to this house. Nobody seems to have used it or thought of it. What is the reason? Were the tenants ignorant of its existence, or was it inaccessible?

### The Business Boom.

It is gratifying to know that everything is prospering in Wall street. When we read of seven hundred thousand shares having been bought and sold in one day it means good times for the brokers, with plenty of money and large commissions. But we hope our people will be careful, all the same. The boom is a good thing when it runs in one direction. But there is a law of nature declaring that the wave which washes the shore must recede. In their anxiety to go with the advancing boom we hope our people will be prudent enough to avoid being caught in the receding.

There never was a time when conservatism and prudence were more desirable than now. Then all the good results that accrue from large harvests, the advance in trade and increase in labor, will not be paralyzed by a sudden and unnecessary panic.

### Lawson-Labouchere,

Another chapter in the history of the Lawson-Labouchère fracas is printed in our despatches to-day. Mr. Labouchère's expulsion from the Beefsteak Club was voted as a necessary assertion of the dignity of that institution. Whether he was expelled because he was assaulted in the streets or because his assailant refused to fight him or for what other reason remains as yet a mystery. But the world at large have reason to be contented with the event, for the columns of London Truth will now satisfy the hunger that is felt by the whole human race to know the personal composition of the Beefsteak Club.

### A Great Opportunity.

What a great thing it would be if our local leaders would stop politics and jobbery and scheming and give themselves to the serious problem of checking the spread of diphtheria! If the "bosses" who have control of New York city and Kings county would so succeed in improving the sanitary condition of the city that this horrible disease would cease or diminish in violence they would endear themselves to the

### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

In England railways have little connection with

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, now rides on horseback.
It is said that a French planist cannot well play

German music, especially Schumann's monotonously What the democrats evidently need is "a scientific

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is at the St

James Hotel. Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is at

the New York Hotel.
Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, is at the

Fifth Avenue Hotel.

London Truth finds that Softern's son has none

of the father's mannerisms and acts without seem

In Westphalia apples and potatoes are separately boiled, afterward drained and then mashed

gether, with butter and salt.

German and American soldiers are said to have a way of sticking in a fight and pegging away after al

other kinds of soldiers would give in.

President Eliot, of Harvard, does not believe in competitive examinations. He says that it would be feelish to examine a porter in geography when mere

strength and activity are required. strength and activity are required.

In Chicago at some of the fashionable barber shops a customor receives a check bearing the number of his turn. He may go away and return to

claim the place marked on his ticket. There is a claim that no French woman, however low her position in life may be, will at midday put before her husband a burnt up broised piece of tough beefsteak, with badly boiled potatoes. She will stew it with fresh herbs and well trimmed vege-

tables.
Carleton, who is so great a favorite as a in America, is winning great applause in London opera. He is really an Englishman. He is usually amused with descriptions of his black hair and mustache, which do appear to be such behind the gas, but which are actually of quite another color. Saturday Review:—"In these days when nearly every lady is a famous novelist, and when the members of the aristocracy spend their leisure in solving acrostics or in contributing brilliant pare dies to the society journals, it seems almost about who has not acquired a perfect literary style."

A famous English general says that in a British regiment of a thousand men there are, in his experience, usually fifty men who, as a forlorn hope, will do anything; that nine hundred men who would either gape or run will follow the fifty, and that the other fifty are curs who would aringe in a

Select a cauliflower not marked by frost and beil it until it is tender. Then cutting off the coarse butts place parts of the "flower" in small deep dishes with the tops upward. Grate cheese very liberally over it with a dash of cayenne and a suspicion of salt and bake for breakfast, serving in the same dishes in which it was cooked.

Liszt, the greatest of living planists, is sixty-

eight. As the great musician is said to be troubled with warts, let him take a bit of fine white cobweb. roll it into a ball the size of the wart, on the top of which he will snugly press it and light it with a match. The pain from the burning will last ten seconds at most, and the excrescence will be dead and will soon remove itself. Some of his music is not more intensely painful than this operation. People who do business in New York and have

their families residing in suburban cities and villages sometimes think that they suffer because of the peculiar position of our city. But the following words are from an article in the music column of one of the leading journals of London:-"A large proportion of the audience being dependent upon late trains for reaching their homes something like a stampede occurred toward the end of the perform-

#### ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1879. By direction of the Secretary of War Captain John H. Coster, Eighth cavalry, aide-de-camp, will report in person to Lieutenant Colonel Roger Jones, Assistant Inspector General, president of the Retiring Board convened in this city, for examination by the

board.

The Board of Commissioners of the Military Prison, which has been in session in this city, having adjourned sine dae, the Secretary of War directs that the members rejoin their respective stations. Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander the following transfers in the Fourth artillery are announced:—Second Lieutenant William Crozier, from company F to company M; Second Lieutenant Walter Y. Alexander, from company M te

ompany F.

Leave of absence for four months is granted First
deutenant Frederick Robinson, Fifth artillery.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

THE VANDALIA AT KEY WEST-OBDERS,

Washington, Nov. 14, 1879.

The Navy Department is informed that the Vandia arrived at Key West to-day from Vera Cruz.

Assistant Paymaster Frank Piunkett is ordered to duty as assistant to the paymaster at the Washington Navy Yard. Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark is ordered to duty as assistant to the paymaster on board the receiving snip Wabah. Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson is ordered to the Palos. Passed Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut is detached from duty in charge of stores # Honolulu and ordered to return home. Assistant Paymaster C. W. Littlefield is detached from the Palos and ordered to return home and report arrival.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KEARSARGE. NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 14, 1879. The United States sloop-of-war Kearsarge sailed or Port Royal to-day.

## DISAPPOINTED MILITIAMEN.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14, 1879. A final order from the military authorities at Ot-tawa has been received distinctly declining to grant leave to the militis of this city to pay a return visit to the Thirteenth regiment of Brooklyn. Prepara-tions for the journey have been abandoned.

THROWN FROM HIS CARRIAGE.

VIOLENT DEATH OF MR. THEODORE C. VER-MILYE AT STATEN ISLAND.

The circumstances attending the violent death of the late Mr. Theodore C. Vermilye, of New Brighton, S. I., will be investigated next Tuesday by the Coroner. The deceased was fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children, all grown up. His son is practising at the bar, and his daughters are married. He was born in this city and edu cated at the Union College, from which he graduated with the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. As a political lawyer he acquired a considerable local reputation. He was at one time a member of the Assembly and held several other posts of trust at different periods. It appears that when the accident occurred, late on Thursday, he was on his way in a carriage from Richmond to his residence in company with Peter J. Kiernan. When about a mile from Vanderbilt's Lending his carriage came into from Vanderbilt's Lending his carriage came into collision with a bone cart, driven by a man named Costtschal, and Kiernan was thrown out. The horse then ran away, and, as Mr. Vermilye was not driving and could not reach the reins, he was unable to control him. When Kiernan recovered himself he ran after the carriage, and about a mile away discovered the insensible body of his late companion at the corner of Vanderbilt avenue and Bay street, Clitton. Mr. Vermilye was removed in an unconscious condition to the Police Headquarters near by, and expired just as he reached the door, The cause of his death was a compound fracture of the skull. His children, who live at a distance, have been telegraphed for. His wife is a grand-nice of the late Governor Daniel D. Tompkins. The Bichmond County Bar Association, of which the deceased was a member, held yesterday a special meeting for the purpose of paying proper respect to his memory. There is a warrant out for the arrest of Costtschal, whost cart caused the mishap, but it seems that he has disappeared.

### OBITUARY.

ISAAC DUBOIS.

Isaac Dubois, an old real estate broker who did business at No. 5 Pine street, died auddenly last evening of apoplexy at the Chambers Street Hosevening of apopiexy at the Chambers Street Hospital. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Dubois left his office in Pine street and went to the offices of the Franklin and Emporium Insurance Company to transact some business. While talking with Robert M. G. Dodge, the secretary, he fell back unconscious. The Secretary and two clerks assisted Mr. Dubois to a chair and an ambulance was summoned from the hospital. He was removed thither and his friends summoned. He remained unconscious until his death occurred at fifteen minutes past ten last evening. Mr. Dubois had been long in business and accumulated considerable wealth from speculation. He resided at No. 124 West Twenty-sixth street.